

## The Truths of Politics.

The great and profound deductions of politics (and by politics we mean the science of government), have their application in every age, and to the subjects of kings as well as to the citizens of a republic. One might almost think that James wrote the following under the express inspiration of the present administration:

"In reading the history of a free people, whose rights have been invaded, we are interested in their cause. Our own feelings tell us how long they ought to have admitted, and at what moment it would have been better to have resisted. The ruin or prosperity of a State depends so much upon the administration of its government, that, to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of the people. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities and virtue. If, on the contrary, we see an universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade, dissensions in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce without hesitation that the government is weak, distracted and corrupt. The multitude in all countries are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation and hurry them into excess; but the original fault is with the government. Yet there is no extremity of distress which ought to reduce a great nation to despair. It is not the disorder but the physician; it is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances; it is the pernicious hand of government which alone can make a whole people despair."

These strictures were written while George the 11th was king of Great Britain, with Lord North Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the dissolute duke of Grafton, Secretary of State. Under their administration of affairs it was, that the stamp act and the tax on tea was laid upon the people of the American colonies, was kindled and inflamed, the British treasury depleted, and wide spread discontent and a spirit of rebellion propagated throughout the empire. Yet the heartless aycuphants who live only from the life they draw from others, cling to an ingrate king, praised his wise counsels and did homage to his genius at so much a year.

Under our present Chief Magistrate, a spirit which floods its natural vein in widespread discontent and eventual civil strife and bloodshed is incited. The treasury is depleted which whom grained with plenty; business languishes; our vast manufactures are closed; hatred and tyrannical laws are sought to be imposed on an unwilling and remonstrating people; hireling troops are quartered in their midst; wicked taxes are proposed and bribes offered to the servants of the people to induce them from the plain path of duty. Yet, the minions of power, the Macysophants and the Ushes hang around their "gracious sovereign," to cheer him on in the way to ruin, while the people in disgust, if not almost in despair, are throwing down the gage of defiance to an administration that has proved itself false to all promises, and in sheer hatred to its enemies has betrayed all its honest friends. Tyranny from age to age follows in the same beaten path, and the denunciations which were applicable to George the 11th, are applicable to James Buchanan, who would be as great a tyrant if he but dared. —Pittsburgh Gazette.

**GOOD REASON FOR BEING EXCITED.**—The Rev. Dr. Arnot, of Glasgow, in speaking of the Temperance question admitted that he was excited, and gave his reasons why he should be. He said:

"People need not take the trouble of telling me I am excited on these questions. I know that I am; I would be ashamed before God and man if I were not. There is more in the public houses of Glasgow to stir the spirit of a minister, than in all that Paul saw in Athens. In my ministry I meet the horrid fruit of these whiskey shops. I see men and women perishing in these pitfalls. The number of victims is so great that it overwhelms one. My brain is burning. My heart is breaking. The Church is asleep, and the world too, and they are hugging each other. I am weary with beholding sin. I must cry out. I must cry out. I would rather be counted singular in the judgment of men, than be unfaithful in the judgment of God."

**A RAMPAGEOUS BEAR.**—A bear has always been reckoned a formidable animal—a ravenous, who hugs his victim to death in the most effectual but painful manner. But the most terrible specimen of a bear that we have ever heard of is mentioned in the following spirited verse, which we clip from a Western poem:

"There was a jolly woodman  
Was standing by a tree,  
When he spied an awful bear  
A count right at his eye.

The bear was rampaging,  
The form was on his lip,  
And a full yard of prairie  
He cleared at every step.

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## Hon. David Wilmet.

We referred the other day to the fact that an effort had been made to legislate Judge Wilmet out of office by taking the counties in his judicial district to other districts; but we supposed at the time that the effort had been abandoned. We were mistaken however. The House passed a bill a few days since, entitled "An act to form a separate judicial district, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Elk, Forest and Jefferson." When this bill came up in the Senate, Mr. Cresswell moved that the same be referred to a select committee; which was agreed to, and that committee has reported an amendment to the bill, abolishing the district of which Mr. Wilmet is judge. There will be an attempt made, doubtless, to put this through in the last hours of the session, by the force of party drill; but we hope that our friends will exercise all their powers of resistance for its defeat. It is the meanest bill that has ever been begotten of locofoco menaces.

That a man having a sense of personal decency, as we suppose Mr. Cresswell to have, should lend himself to the enumeration of a plot so infamous and so base, passes our comprehension. It can be understood only upon the supposition that there is nothing too mean for locofocoism to undertake, nor too low for its partisans to carry out.

Judge Wilmet's office consists mainly in being an ardent Republican, and especially in the fact that he ran for Governor last fall on the Republican ticket. It is a political office, merely, and for that he is to be punished. There is no allegation against his official character, nor any against his reputation as a jurist or as an honest man; but he is the representative man of Free Democracy, and he must be sacrificed.

Very well. Let the party try it. Abolish his district and legislate him out of office. What will come of it? The opposition State Convention will nominate him for Supreme Judge, and he will be elected over Porter. What then, will the Democratic party gain by persecuting him? Let them figure that out for themselves. —Pitts. Gazette.

## Another Financial Operation.

Another government speculation has just come to light. It appears that the Government had been negotiating for a tract of land at New Bedford, (Mass.) which contained the only suitable site for a fort to defend that place. A military engineer had examined the land, and had agreed with the owner on the terms to be paid by the Government, namely, \$1,000 an acre for thirty acres. This was reported at Washington, when Mr. Mather and Mr. Schell, two New York locofoco politicians, at once appeared at New Bedford, and conditionally bought, at \$1,000 an acre, sixty acres, including the thirty acres fixed upon by the engineer, paying 34 per cent down. The purchase was to be binding on them in case they could sell it to the Government, and not otherwise. They then proposed to their friend, the Secretary of War, to sell him the tract for \$108,000, thus making for the partners, the snug and modest little sum of \$48,000. It was, however, thought more prudent to leave the price to referees, and by this means the Government finally had to pay \$78,000 for the tract, which at the time was assessed on the tax books of New Bedford at some \$12,000 only. The question is, did the Secretary of War profit by the speculation.

**WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.**—We have never known any other medicine win as large a share of public confidence in so short a time as this has done. It has not been more than a year since we first heard of it, and it now stands at the head of all remedies of the kind. We have never used any of it ourselves, having had no occasion, as our "crown of glory" not only as yet retains its original color, but gets more so;—but some of our friends have, and we have never known it fail of restoring the hair to its original color.

We advise such as are becoming premature gray, to give the "Restorative" a trial. —[Chester (Illinois) Herald, June, 1854.]

**THE SHERIFF ADVERTISES FOR SALE.**—The village of Malaga, in New Jersey, 30 miles below Philadelphia. It consists of more than 5,000 acres of land, with glass works, mill race, forty dwelling houses. The village exhibits a scene of destitution and abandonment, so complete and thorough as to be rarely exceeded. It is said that all this fine property will pass away from the industrious and enterprising owner for a comparative song.

**CRIME IN ENGLAND.**—In looking over our files of English papers of late, our attention has been attracted to the number of aggravated crimes which are reported. A Liverpool paper thus refers to this matter: "A glance at the assize intelligence shows a prolific crop of crime in this country, and some of the cases exhibit crimes of the deepest dye and magnitude. Murders and aggravated manslaughter are frequent, and it is clear that the comparative mildness of the criminal law in our time does not deter from the commission of atrocious offences."

**STORM IN LAKE SUPERIOR.**—The Superior Chronicle of March 30th, says: "This end of the lake was, on Friday, visited by one of the heaviest gales that ever swept over this section of the country, (excepting the hurricane of June, 1855, which was of short duration) The wind was from the northeast, and blew with unrelenting violence for thirty hours. The sea was very heavy, and the roar of the surf could be heard for miles, twelve hours after the gale subsided."

And direct your business.

## The Living and the Dead Benton.

The funeral of Col Benton in St Louis was a day of solemnity and mourning throughout the city. Before the dead was removed from sight, the people were permitted to look upon the features so long and well known, and so honored in life. The countenance was wonderfully natural to the last. The slightly parted lips were the only sign of relaxation, the heroic mould of face exhibited. Of the immense procession the St Louis Evening News says:

The mournful music, the drooping banners, the slow and steady tramp of soldiers, and the audible advance of countless thousands on each flank, and in the van, presented a scene of grandeur that may have been witnessed often, here and elsewhere. But in the expression, the spirit, and association, of the march, there was that which lifted it above the ordinary level of human events. There were thousands in that crowd who had followed Benton before, when his going forth had been accompanied by music and by banners, and by all the pomp and circumstances of human glory. It was only a few years back, and when Benton was the idol of a great party. When he came forth then, it was a giant to his course—as a hero to vanquish his enemies. In those days the cloud was on Benton's brow, the storm was in his nostrils, and the lightning flash was in his eye. His own voice was the trumpet that stirred the souls of those that followed his march; to them it was more inspiring music than the blasts of brazen instruments that they marched to. The shaking of his majestic locks, as he poured forth the fiery floods of invective upon his own and his country's foes, was more than the fluttering of banners to their eyes. And the stately eloquence of his justly excited wrath roused them more than the roar of applauding cannon.

Those days—those gatherings around the living Benton—those exciting and terrible conflicts—those proud triumphs and sore defeats—they are but a few years past—and the people to-day remembered them all, and thought of them all, as they fell in the wake of the Old Man's last march to the grave.

His brow was now serene—his eye flash of fire no longer—his voice had no thrilling or defiance—his last enemy was forgiven—he had bid adieu to all the conflicts of earth, which though they had seemed grand to him, seemed at the last quite small indeed. To day, Benton slept at peace with God, as simply and quietly as the little child by his side.

## LAWS OF OHIO.

Published by Authority.

[No 54.] AN ACT  
To amend Sections twenty-five, twenty-eight and sixty of an act entitled "An act for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State; and for levying taxes thereon, according to its true value in money," passed April 13th, 1852.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section twenty-five of an act entitled an act for the assessment and taxation of all property in this State, and for levying taxes thereon according to its true value in money, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 25. The assessment of all personal property, money, and credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, and the valuation of all lands and lots, and new structures which have not previously been valued and placed on the duplicate, shall be made between the second Monday of April and the third Monday of May annually, and the assessor of each township, shall on or before the first Monday of May annually leave with each person resident in his township, of full age, and not a married woman or insane person, or at the office, usual place of residence or business of such persons, a written or printed notice, requiring such person to make out for such assessor, a statement of the property which by this act, he is required to list, accompanied with printed forms in blank of the statement required of such persons; and the assessor shall, at the time he delivers such notice and blank forms, receive from such persons the statements of his or her personal property, money, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, verified by his oath, unless such person shall require further time to make out such statement, in which case he shall call for such statement before the third Monday of May.

Sec. 2. That section twenty-eight be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 28. Each township assessor shall, on or before the third Monday of May, annually, make out and deliver to the auditor of his county, in tabular form and alphabetical order, a list or lists of the names of the several persons, companies or corporations, in whose names any personal property, money, credits, investments in bonds, stocks or joint stock companies or otherwise, shall have been listed in his township, and he shall enter separately in appropriate columns, opposite each name, the aggregate value of the several species of personal property enumerated in the seventh section of this act, as attested by the person required to list the same, or as determined by the assessor, making separate lists of persons residing out of an incorporated town, and of persons who are residents of any incorporated town; the columns shall be accurately added up, and in every case where any person whose duty it is to list any personal property, money, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, for taxation, shall have refused to list the same when called on for that

purpose by the assessor, or to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, in regard to the truth of his statements of personal property, money, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, or any part thereof, when required by the assessor, the assessor shall enter opposite the name of such person in an appropriate column, the words, "refused to list," or "refused to swear," and in every case where any person required to list property for taxation shall have been appointed by law for the purpose for which it is required to be paid. It shall be the duty of the auditor of state to preserve a duplicate copy of every such warrant and also to keep an accurate record of the number, amount and date of every such warrant and the name of the person in whose favor drawn, specifying the fund from which payable, and to report the aggregate amount thereof to the comptroller, at the close of every week, showing the specified amount belonging to each fund. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of state to keep accurate records of the number, amount and date of every draft of the comptroller, in favor of the treasurer of state, and to whom payable, as well as of every warrant of the auditor of state on the treasurer, presented and paid, and his books shall at all times show the exact amount of every payment into, and every payment out of the treasury, and the exact condition of every fund.

Sec. 7. The auditor of state and comptroller shall, at the close of every three months, or oftener if they see fit, after comparing and adjusting their records of the drafts of the comptroller in favor of the treasury and the warrants of the auditor against the same, settle with the treasurer of state, and ascertain the precise condition of the state treasury upon the books, and also, by actual inspection, ascertain the actual amount of money remaining in the treasury, together with all other property, bonds, securities, claims, assets and effects, which should be in the custody and possession of the treasurer, and report the result of such settlements and examination to the Governor.

Sec. 8. All payments of money into the county treasury of every description, excepting the payment of taxes charged on the duplicate and made before the return by the treasurer of the delinquent list for unpaid taxes, shall be paid to the county treasurer, on the draft of the county auditor, in favor of the treasurer; and the county auditor shall preserve a duplicate copy of every such draft, and the auditor and treasurer shall each keep an accurate record of the number, date and amount of every such draft, specifying the respective funds in favor of which they are drawn; provided, however, that in case of a payment or transfer of money from the state treasury to the county treasury, the same shall be made on warrant of the auditor of state, instead of the draft of the county auditor; and in which case the state auditor shall transmit a duplicate copy of such warrant to the county auditor to be by him preserved, and a record by him kept of the number, date, fund, and amount thereof.

Sec. 9. No money shall be received into, or paid out of the county treasury, or transferred to any person for disbursement, unless it be on the order of the county auditor, excepting that the money paid over by the county treasurer to the state treasurer shall be on the draft of the comptroller as herein before provided; and in all cases of the payment of the canal tolls, rents upon school or ministerial lands, the purchase money for school lands, upon the surrender of leases or other public dues coming in any wise to the state, collected by any receiver on the canals, or public works of the state, or by any register or receiver of any school land office, or any other collector or receiver of the public money other than the state and county treasurers; it shall be the duty of each receiver, collector, register or other officer receiving the same to take, on paying the same into the county or state treasury as hereinafter provided, triplicate receipts therefor, which shall specify the fund or funds to which the money so paid belongs, two of which shall be deposited with the county auditor of the proper county, or with the auditor of state, according as such officer may be required to pay such money into the county or state treasury. It shall be the duty of the county or state auditor, after making a record of the amount, fund and date, and names of the parties to such receipt, to transmit one of said receipts to the comptroller at Columbus, and the comptroller shall, at the close of each month, or at such time as shall be determined upon by the auditor of state and comptroller and treasurer of state acting conjointly, draw a draft in favor of the state treasurer, for the aggregate amount received by such officer. No payment of the public dues shall be valid to discharge the liability to the state, until the said receipts shall be so deposited with the county or state auditor, as the case may be.

Sec. 10. Every receiver on the canals or public works of the state, and every register or receiver of any school land office, and every other collector or receiver of the revenue of the state other than the state and county treasurers, shall, as often as may be required, pay into the nearest convenient county treasury, or the state treasury, as the comptroller shall direct all moneys by him collected or received since making the last payment.

Sec. 11. An inspection and thorough examination shall be had of the state treasury, whenever deemed necessary, by a committee of the general assembly, of either branch thereof, authorized by resolution for that purpose, or by a committee of persons, not members of the general assembly, appointed by resolution of general assembly. And it shall be the duty of the governor, whenever the law or in his opinion the public interests require it, to appoint some competent and trustworthy accountant, of the highest ability and skill, who in con-

nection with the secretary of state, shall immediately, without previous notice or intimation of such intended examination and inspection, proceed to make a thorough and complete examination of all the books, vouchers, accounts, records, bonds, securities, claims, assets and effects, which are or should be in the treasury, and shall count all moneys in the treasury, and compare the books, vouchers, accounts, records, with those of the auditor of state and comptroller of the treasury, all of which is hereby made the duty of the said auditor and comptroller, to place at their disposal on demand. The treasurer of state shall, upon demand, submit to the inspection of such accountant, and secretary of state, or to the committee of the general assembly or of either branch thereof, all his books, vouchers, accounts, records, and other papers, together with all vaults, safes, rooms or other apartments of his office. The treasurer, or any of his clerks, or the auditor or comptroller, may be sworn by any of the persons making the examination, either of whom is hereby authorized to administer oaths for that purpose. They shall answer all questions propounded by such examiners or either of them, touching the condition of the treasury, and such examiners, whether appointed by the general assembly or either branch thereof, or by the governor, are hereby empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses, send for persons and papers, and punish for contempt in the same manner as courts of record. If on counting the money and making such examination there shall be found the full sum required by the accounts of the auditor of state and comptroller of the treasury, as well as the accounts, books, and legal vouchers of the treasurer of state, together with all the other property, bonds, securities, claims, assets, and effects belonging to the state, and which should be in the custody and possession of the treasurer of state, the said auditor and secretary of state shall certify the same over their official signatures, in writing, in triplicate, one of which certificates shall be recorded in the books of the treasury, and filed by the treasurer, and one shall be recorded and filed by the auditor of state, and one shall be furnished to the governor in the executive office, and be recorded and filed therein; and the accountant so appointed, on performing the duties herein required, shall be paid by the governor out of his contingent fund, for his services, such compensation not exceeding at the rate of four dollars per day, together with his necessary traveling expenses, if any there should be, as the governor may deem just and reasonable; and every certificate, as herein provided, shall also contain a statement of the exact amount of money so found and counted in the treasury, and the exact amount belonging to each particular fund, together with a schedule of all the other property of the state as above described.

Sec. 12. An inspection and thorough examination of all the books, vouchers, accounts, money, bonds, securities and other property in the treasury of each and every county in this state, shall be made by the county auditor and county commissioners thereof, as often as once in every three months in every year, and it is hereby made a part of the official duties of the judge of probate of each county, as often as once in every six months, or oftener if the said judge shall deem it necessary, without notice to any other person, to appoint a competent and trustworthy accountant, who shall forthwith, without previous notice or intimation to the county treasurer, of such intended inspection and examination, enter the county treasury and proceed immediately to count the money therein, and inspect and examine the books, records, and vouchers thereof; and if on counting and inspecting the same, there shall be found the full sum in money required by the accounts of the auditor and the accounts and books, and legal vouchers of the treasurer, together with all other property, bonds, securities, claims, assets and effects, which should be in the custody and possession of the treasurer; the said inspector shall certify the same in writing, in triplicate, one copy of which certificate shall be recorded in the books of the treasury, and filed by the treasurer in his office, and one copy shall be recorded and filed by the auditor of the county, and one other copy thereof shall be duly reported to the said probate court, and be entered on record therein.

And the accountant so appointed, on performing the duties herein required, shall be paid at the rate of three dollars per day for the time necessary to the performance of the same, out of the county treasury, on a warrant drawn by the county auditor, and approved by the certificate of said court, particularly specifying the duty performed. And every certificate as herein provided, shall also contain a statement of the exact amount of money so found in and counted in the county treasury, and the exact amount belonging to each particular fund, together with all property, bonds, securities, assets and effects as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. On and after the 4th day of July, 1858, all payments from the state treasury of twenty dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1859, all payments of fifty dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1860, all payments of one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1861, all payments of two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1862, all payments of three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1863, all payments of four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1864, all payments of five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1865, all payments whatever, shall be made in specie. All payments made from the state treasury shall be held to be made by the treasurer of state.

Sec. 14. On and after the 4th day of July, 1858, all payments out of any county treasury of five dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1859, all payments of ten dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1860, all payments of twenty dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1861, all payments of thirty dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1862, all payments of forty dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1863, all payments of fifty dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1864, all payments of one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1865, all payments of two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1866, all payments of three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1867, all payments of four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1868, all payments of five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1869, all payments of six hundred dollars and 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and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1932, all payments of six thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1933, all payments of seven thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1934, all payments of seven thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1935, all payments of seven thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1936, all payments of seven thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1937, all payments of seven thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1938, all payments of seven thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1939, all payments of seven thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1940, all payments of seven thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1941, all payments of seven thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1942, all payments of seven thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1943, all payments of eight thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1944, all payments of eight thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1945, all payments of eight thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1946, all payments of eight thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1947, all payments of eight thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1948, all payments of eight thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1949, all payments of eight thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1950, all payments of eight thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1951, all payments of eight thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1952, all payments of eight thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1953, all payments of nine thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1954, all payments of nine thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1955, all payments of nine thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1956, all payments of nine thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1957, all payments of nine thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1958, all payments of nine thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1959, all payments of nine thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1960, all payments of nine thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1961, all payments of nine thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1962, all payments of nine thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1963, all payments of ten thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1964, all payments of ten thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1965, all payments of ten thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1966, all payments of ten thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1967, all payments of ten thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1968, all payments of ten thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1969, all payments of ten thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1970, all payments of ten thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1971, all payments of ten thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1972, all payments of ten thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1973, all payments of eleven thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1974, all payments of eleven thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1975, all payments of eleven thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1976, all payments of eleven thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1977, all payments of eleven thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1978, all payments of eleven thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1979, all payments of eleven thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1980, all payments of eleven thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1981, all payments of eleven thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1982, all payments of eleven thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1983, all payments of twelve thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1984, all payments of twelve thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1985, all payments of twelve thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1986, all payments of twelve thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1987, all payments of twelve thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1988, all payments of twelve thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1989, all payments of twelve thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1990, all payments of twelve thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1991, all payments of twelve thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1992, all payments of twelve thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1993, all payments of thirteen thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1994, all payments of thirteen thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1995, all payments of thirteen thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1996, all payments of thirteen thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1997, all payments of thirteen thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1998, all payments of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 1999, all payments of thirteen thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2000, all payments of thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2001, all payments of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2002, all payments of thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2003, all payments of fourteen thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2004, all payments of fourteen thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2005, all payments of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2006, all payments of fourteen thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2007, all payments of fourteen thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2008, all payments of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2009, all payments of fourteen thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2010, all payments of fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2011, all payments of fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2012, all payments of fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2013, all payments of fifteen thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2014, all payments of fifteen thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2015, all payments of fifteen thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2016, all payments of fifteen thousand three hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2017, all payments of fifteen thousand four hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2018, all payments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2019, all payments of fifteen thousand six hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2020, all payments of fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2021, all payments of fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2022, all payments of fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2023, all payments of sixteen thousand dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2024, all payments of sixteen thousand one hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2025, all payments of sixteen thousand two hundred dollars and under, and after the 4th day of July, 2026, all payments of sixteen thousand three hundred